

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1869.

No. 9631.—VOL. LIX.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd March, at her residence, Burnett-street, Redfern, Mrs. G. STANLEY, aged 36; at her residence, 98, Sussex-street, Mrs. P. GRIMSHAW, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, 1st April, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, by special licence of the Very Rev. Dr. Andrew's, RICHARD FRANCIS LEVET, teacher of Primary School, Bankstown, to ETHEL EMILY ANNE, third daughter of William Ward, Bankstown.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd March, at the residence of her parents, Glenfell, Great Manly, infant daughter of T. H. and H. J. PAYMAN, aged one month and 17 days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ENGLAND UNDER 60 DAYS. EAGLE LINE.

G R E A T B R I T A I N,

Captain Gray, R.N.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.—The steamer EAGLE, bound for LIVERPOOL, will sail on or about the 26th April next.

For particulars of passage money and freight, apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; DANIELL, KING, and CO., Sydney.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY. FOR LONDON DIRECT.

The well-known steamship KAIRAKA (late belonging to the P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Company), 1500 tons, H. Harris, Master, will be despatched as above, under sail, punctually on 10th instant. Her magnificient saloon accommodation, combined with a reduced rate, offers unrivalled advantages to passengers. A full description of her saloon, &c., &c., &c., immediate application is necessary. She will also take a few second-class passengers, in enclosed cabins, at the low rate of £20 per adult; and, in addition to the superior accommodation, a most liberal gratuity will be provided.

For all further particulars apply to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—In saloon everything will be found, wines and spirits excepted.

STEAM BETWEEN MELBOURNE AND NEW ZEALAND.

The undermentioned steamships will be despatched by MORRIS, McMechan, Blackwood, and CO., on the following dates, with passengers, cargo, stock, mails, and parcels:—

TO NEW ZEALAND, April 1st.

TO THE TARANAKI, April 1st, via Bluff and Otago.

TO RANGITOTO, 17th April, via Hobartia.

TO THE GOMERINE, 26th April, via Bluff.

The steamer GOMERINE will sail on the dates named for BLUFF HARBOUR, DUNEDIN, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, GREYMOUTH, and ROTORUA, and transhipping at Wellington for AUCKLAND, NAPIER, TARANAKI, WANGANUI, &c.

Through tickets to and from all the above-named ports by the undermentioned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any other information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by Steamship.

YOU YANGS and DANDEONG, will be despatched as follows:—

YOU YANGS, THURSDAY, 8th April, at noon, sailing at EDEN, with passengers, cargo, freight at lowest current rates.

The saloon fare is £20 per adult.

FARE—return tickets, £6 10s.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cards for females and families.

For further particulars apply to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

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STEAM TO ROCKHAMPTON via GLADSTONE.

The fast and powerful Steamship HAWAIIAN, J. D. HAWKES (late of the P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Company), now to be despatched as above from the Patent Slip Wharf on WEDNESDAY next, and be continued regularly in the trade.

Her accommodations in both cabin and steerage are unexceptionable, and for general trading to Queensland, and every attention to both shippers and passengers can be relied on.

Fare and freights at reduced rates.

LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—Cargo is now being received at the wharf, from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m., and shippers will please send bills of lading to the Patent Slip Wharf, or to the wharf for signature immediately goods are sent down.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fare—Cabin, £3, return, £5 10s. Cabin, £6, return, £10. Steerage, £1 10s.

(The steamer WONGA will sail on Saturday next.)

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonamble, to-night, Friday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday morning, at 5.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, Monday morning, at 5.

TO PATTERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Colacoy, on Monday morning.

TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, this afternoon, Friday, at 5, and Yarra Yarra, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, 48 hours after arrival.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balchutha, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Balchutha will sail early to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tivoli.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Sister early.

FROM CLEVELAND BAY.—Rockhampton, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone, Sunday evening, to Maryborough direct, twice a week.

FROM ROCKHAMPTON TO CLEVELAND BAY, calling at intermediate ports.—Tinhouse, about Tuesday, 13th April.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week at a fare and a half.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. CO.—STREAM TO THE HUNTER.—TO NIGHT (Friday), at 11, the MORPETH, CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

Goods received for Paterson on MONDAY.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

C. AND M. E. S. N. CO.—FOR MACLAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE, the PLATYPUS, forty-eight hours after arrival.

FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, on TUESDAY, 6th instant, at 11 a.m.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER leaves Queen's Wharf at 7.15 A.M., 1.30, 4.30, calling at Wollongong.

G. LINDENHORN, for LONDON, sails on SATURDAY.

For day-trips having been made to increase the passenger accommodation in the ship, she has comfortable accommodation for a full crew, consisting of two women, and one single man, at the following rates:

Closed cabin £20. Open £16.

Early application is necessary.

Has still room for 300 bales wool, which will be taken unrolled at ship's side.

Appt. to J. F. THOMPSON and CO., or LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO.

VESSEL wanted for the RICHMOND RIVER.

WILLIAM NIXON, 112, Sussex-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WATERFORD, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

KINGSTON, 9.30 A.M., 1.30 P.M., return, £5 10s.

COALHAYES, Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

ULLADULGA—Illogan, TUESDAY, at 10 a.m.

CLYDE RIVER—Illogan, TUESDAY, at 10 a.m.

MERIMBA—Illogan, WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m.

MORUYA—Kiamia, FRIDAY, 9th instant.

PATRIMONIAL RIVER STEAMERS.

FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET, FELICAN, 9 a.m., 1.30 P.M., return, 6.50, 11 a.m., 3 P.M.

ADELAIDE, 9 a.m., 1.30 P.M., return, 9, 1.30 P.M.

PLATINUM—9 a.m., 1.30 P.M., return, 10, 1.30 P.M.

The favorite steamers call at HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, PENNANT HILLS, NEWINGTON, &c.

BERGEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON.

The well known clipper ship WOOLLOOMOOLOO, 27 tons register, John Stuart, commander, will be in London port, ready for her cargo, and will be in port in a few days. Has comfortable and roomy saloon accommoda-

tions, and will be available for passage, very superior to those of the present day.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay, or to MONTE- FIORE JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 10th April.—The clipper ship CALIBRE, 761 tons register, double A1 Lloyd's, W. Brown, commander. Wool received at Marsden's.

YOUNG and LARK; WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship LADY ANN, 1320 tons, A. Wilson, commander, will be despatched on about the 12th of April, taking first class passengers, and will be available for passage, very superior to those of the present day.

Apply to Captain JENNINSON, or to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The AL 13 years at Lloyd's clipper ship LADY ANN, 1320 tons, A. Wilson, commander, will be despatched on about the 12th of April, taking first class passengers, and will be available for passage, very superior to those of the present day.

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(From the *Illustrated London News*.)

The most remarkable contribution to the *Courrier*—and it is very remarkable—is Mr. Lytton's paraphrase of Count Krasinski's poem, "Christmas Eve." Mr. Lytton admits that his knowledge of this work is not derived from the original Polish, and it is hard to say what loss or gain may have befallen it in passing through the ordeal of a double translation; but there is still sufficient distinctive character about it to show that the spirit of the original must have been preserved in the main. It is a colossal conception, clear and intelligible, while the poet is contented merely to describe his vision, obscure when the purp. of the whole is to be revealed, and the symbol tilted to the thing signified. "A mystic vagueness is not injurious to the general poetical effect, which may be compared to that of those stupendous cathedrals in which the near foreground is distinctly visible, while the remoter portions are shrouded in unfathomable gloom." The poet's obscurity does not arise from inability to render his meaning clear, but from the vastness and majesty of his subject. The translator's diction, though occasionally slightly metrical, is in general most happily adapted to the mystical solemnity of his original; his metrical cadences are frequently very noble, and he deserves to be cordially congratulated on the fine addition he has made to the poetical literature of his country. "From an Island" is concluded in the same spirit as that in which it commenced; but a great change has come over the fortunes of "That Boy of Norcott's," who begins life over again in that foreign society with which the writer is obviously more at home than with that of his own country. "Letitia Lisle" is continued with its customary homely power. "On Relics Ecclesiastical" is a string of amusing gossip on a subject which seldom fails to amuse. "Comparative Mythology" is an exposition of the views of those scholars who consider nearly all the traditions of ancient mythology as personifications of natural phenomena. There is unquestionably much truth in this theory, but it seems to us in danger of being ridden to death. The capricious play of poetic fancy is quite capable of originating a beautiful story, without intending to express anything in particular by it. This simple explanation seems to us in most cases preferable to the ingenuities of the comparative mythologists, who sometimes refute themselves. For example: Daphne is said to represent the dawn, and Apollo the sun. But, unless we greatly mistake, the legend is much older than the period at which Apollo and the Sun, at first perfectly distinct deities, were confounded by the ancients.

Macmillan maintains the decided improvement recently remarked in it. The first contribution in place and importance is the Dean of Westminster's tribute to the late Dean of St. Paul's, which is combined with a notice of his posthumous work on the Cathedral over which he presided. The subject is admirably suited to Dr. Stanley's cultured warmth of feeling; his eulogium is at once modest and fervent, chaste and glowing. Some slight excess of appreciation may be easily forgiven under the circumstances. Without any wish to detract from Dean Milman's genius and reputation, it may be affirmed that his powers produced their fullest impression upon those privileged to enjoy his acquaintance, and that this is no fair criterion of their influence upon the world at large, by which, after all, his rank as a writer must be determined. Lord Liverpool is criticised in a very different spirit by Mr. John Morley, and, as it appears to us, with considerable unfairness. Mr. Morley seems to take it for granted that this honest and sensible Minister is commonly looked upon with contempt—a notion utterly wide of the truth. Mr. Farrar's paper on "Philology as a Science" is particularly interesting from the manner in which the subject is illustrated by the analogy of botany, a pursuit in which the writer is also a proficient. He shows very neatly how the scientific study of philology has passed through the same stages as that of botany, and thence demonstrates its claim to rank among the exact sciences. The "recent solar discoveries" described by Mr. Norman Lockyer are his own very remarkable discoveries respecting the nature of the incandescent envelope of the solar photosphere, which consists, it seems, of hydrogen. Mr. Lockyer's references to his own achievements are characterized by singular modesty, and his scientific explanations are eminently lucid. Mr. Symonds's review of Browning's "King and Queen" contains little that we have not already read in the literary journals. It should have been deferred until the completion of the work. "Estelle Lewis," the new serial fiction, opens admirably. The first chapters are full of character—the haughty, worldly mother, the honourable highminded daughter, the fast young "girl of the period," are sketched with extraordinary vividness, and the delineations of French manners and customs are piquant in the extreme. But there is not sufficient substance for a long story, and it will be spoiled if allowed to transgress moderate limits. Mr. Macdonald's "Stephen Archer" is a pleasing tale, in his usual earnest, spiritual, but somewhat mannered style. "Christingles" is a pretty poem, much injured by diffuseness.

The present instalment of "Doubts and Quibbles," the serial fiction of *Blackwood*, is an episode complete in itself. It is an old story, related with real power and abundance of dry humour. Bishop Berkeley and Beaumarchais—a strangely contrasted pair—form the subjects of the first two articles. The career of each is fully and pleasantly narrated, and each is a hero to his biographer. We shall not quarrel with this estimate of the Bishop; but the writer on Beaumarchais seems somewhat unscrupulous, to say the least, in his unquestioning acceptance of that brilliant adventurer's own account of all his questionable transactions. "Christian Missions to India" is mainly based on Dr. Macleod's recent summary of the results and impressions of his journey. The Doctor's paper would seem to be characterized by his usual geniality and good sense. "Gain or Loss" is an elaborate argument to prove that the Conservatives have, after all, had the best of the recent elections. This will be the field of the next great Irish election. There can be no doubt that the Roman Catholic clergy will resist the introduction of any comprehensive scheme of education with all their might; and it is, unfortunately, just as certain that the Opposition in Parliament, to whatever party it may belong, will abet them for the sake of embarrassing the Government. It is, therefore, highly important that public attention should be called to the subject in time, and that such a weight of enlightened opinion should be brought to bear upon it as may be capable of overcoming factious obstruction from any quarter.

The contents of *Fraser* are in general varied, although there is a strong similarity of subject between two of the best papers. An article on Mr. Trench's reminiscences of an Irish estate agent deals theoretically with the subject of Irish agrarian grievances; while a pleasant paper of travel in the country of Donegal practically illustrates the actual condition of the country. It would be well if the great improve-

ment here described could be shown to have extended to the south and extreme west. In "Facts and Fictions about Katharine of Arragon" Mr. Froude, we suppose, vindicates the memory of this unfortunate Queen against the unfavourable conclusions derived by Mr. Bergenroth from his investigation of the Simancas State papers. Mr. Froude's cause naturally commands the sympathies of his readers, but we cannot help regretting the tone of asperity in which he has permitted himself to indulge. If Mr. Bergenroth has really deduced paradoxical inferences from insufficient premises, the most that can be said is that he has for once been guilty of a fault which his censor has committed very often. The "Log of a Cruise at the Mouth of the Thames," is a lively and rather self-conscious record of a landsman's nautical experiences. The paper on the new Ministry is an amusing contrast to the lugubrious deliverances of *Blackwood* on the same subject. Everything here is *couleur de rose*. *Annonciation robis gaudium magnum*, Gladstone is in place. Both articles are evidently by stanch politicians, to whom party is the nation, for all practical purposes.

Saint Paul's also has a paper on the political situation, of which the writer, being on the right side, is enabled to take a cheerful view. An essay on Sir Robert Peel is good, but contains nothing new. The remainder of the contents is poor, save the chapters of "Phineas Finn," which are full of allusions to recent political occurrences. Mr. Trollope should be able to dispense with this easy method of securing interest for his story. The episode of the Duke and Madame Goesler is assuming extensive proportions, and no wonder: for it is exactly the situation in which Mr. Trollope delights, and which is best calculated to exhibit his intimate knowledge of human nature and social manners. In an age more favourable to the drama he would have a great writer of comedy.

The *St. James's Magazine* contains no instalment of Mrs. Kidder's fiction this month, and it need not be said that the loss is serious. There is, however, all the more of "Hurrell," the interest and pathos of which are well maintained. The earlier chapters are delightfully idyllic, and the latter powerfully affecting. "Cut Down Like Grass" is still very amusing, although sadly too long for such a jet-d'esprit. "Bisset's youth" is lively and entertaining, and has at last reached a stage where the story ceases to be a mere reprint from the defunct *Idler*. A paper on Mr. Gladstone's autobiography is remarkable as a vindication of this much-criticised performance from a Conservative point of view.

The deficiencies of the modern drama are the subject of a valuable paper, by Mr. Tom Taylor, in a new monthly candidate for public favour, entitled *Under the Crown*. If this periodical realises the design of its projectors, it will be a literary representative of the Civil Service, it being intended that the contributions shall be principally supplied by the members of that body. There is unquestionably a vast mine of literary talent and varied knowledge in the Civil Service, which we might hope to see more fully developed than hitherto if the profession possessed an organ of its own. The idea of the new periodical, therefore, merits high commendation, and success may reasonably be anticipated if only the management is such as to inspire confidence. On the whole the beginning is very encouraging. The Civil Service might probably object to be held responsible as a body either for the cover or the illustrations; but it has no reason to be ashamed of the contents, the most important portion of which is contributed by some of its most honoured members. Most of Mr. Taylor's remarks have been made before; but they come with tenfold weight from a dramatist of his experience and distinction, who cannot be suspected of belonging to the class of "stickit" playwrights, as is shrewdly surmised to be the case with many earnest theatrical reformers. Mr. Greig's admirable essay touches a subject of more general concern, the gradual rise of prices, and the consequent insufficiency of fixed incomes. No man living is better qualified to discuss this topic, and his remarks will command great attention. Mr. Palgrave's narrative of a journey in Portugal, performed in company with Alfred Tennyson, is distinguished by all the habitual graces of his style. A paper on reminiscences of Lord Byron, mainly relating to his differences with his wife, is interesting and highly important, as communicating the impressions of one of very few surviving personal friends, and as vindicating his character with a manly generosity which has not been used in reference to him. Some humorous lines, composed by Consul Cameron on his captivity at Magdala, and descriptive of that unfortunate situation, afford fresh proof of the sufferer's unconquerable buoyancy of spirit.

The *Contemporary Review* contains, for once, a highly amusing article, the wit of which, however, is not to be imputed to the writer, but to the author under his review. The paper is little else than a prickly anthology of the most stinging bits of *L'Antre*, the pungency of which should ensure the attention of the French police to any stray copy of the *Contemporary* that may find its way across the Channel. An article by the Dean of Canterbury is remarkable for its account of the recent clerical meeting at Freemasons' Hall, which would seem to have been even more uproarious than the reports of the secular Press would have led us to suppose. The Dean himself is manifestly not entirely exempt from the *metubris impotens* so characteristic of his order. Dr. Newman's sermons are reviewed by an admirer, who virtually admits that, however historically memorable they may be, and however permanent their value as models of composition, the day of their actual influence on opinion has departed. Professor Plumptre endorses the views of the Jewish scholars who assert the intimacy of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius with Rabbi Jehuda-ha-nasi. To our thinking, the *Argosy* is a pure and palpable romance. "An Irish Churchman's View of Irish Politics," by Mr. J. J. Murphy, is worthy of note for its information respecting the feelings of the Orange party and for its vigorous advocacy of a really national system of education. Such a thesis can only be supported by sophistry, this writer's unfeignedly is chiefly conspiratorial by his suppression of all reference to those divisions among the Liberals to which the Conservatives were mainly indebted for such successes as they obtained in the larger boroughs. He must also be well aware that the result of an election in an agricultural county is no criterion of the sentiments of the really intelligent portion of the constituency.

The contents of *Fraser* are in general varied, although there is a strong similarity of subject between two of the best papers. An article on Mr. Trench's reminiscences of an Irish estate agent deals theoretically with the subject of Irish agrarian grievances; while a pleasant paper of travel in the country of Donegal practically illustrates the actual condition of the country. It would be well if the great improve-

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more. It contains, however, much good matter—notably Professor Masson's celebrated lecture on University teaching for women.

So numerous are the other periodicals on our table that we must be content with a simple enumeration of them, and the testimony that they are, for the most part to occupy the place in literature for which they are intended. The British public, then, is invited to buy *Chambers's Journal*, *Good Words*, *Good Words for the Young*, the *Student*, *Ami Judys Magazine*, the *Young Gentleman's Magazine*, the *Quiver*, *Cassell's Magazine*, the *Leisure Hour*, the *Sunday Magazine*, the *Sunday at Home*, the *Boy's Own Magazine*, the *Gardener's Magazine*, the *Floral World*, the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, and the *Young Englishwoman*.

The *North British Review* has several valuable articles, the most remarkable of which are a fine essay on *De Musset* and a very elaborate on *Browning*—the most adequate tribute which the genius of this great poet has as yet received. The authorship is obvious. The style is somewhat rugged and Carlylesque; but is, perhaps, on this account, the more germane to the matter.

A CHAMPION OF HIS SEX.

(From the *London Review*.)

In discussing the political and social emancipation of women, most people confine themselves to the question of capacity. Few, even of those hostile to the female claim, consider what obstacles may be interposed by the unconquerable pride of sex in man. But it is evident this is a possibility of danger entirely overlooked, for the stubborn resolution of man to brook no equality which cannot be proved by the strong arm, may still make him the tyrant of woman long after she has established her intellectual equality. The coalheaver who beats his wife is, probably, less influenced by a conviction of her inferiority to him in capacity for mathematics than by a dogged belief that, of two beings the one who can carry the heaviest sack of coal is naturally the born ruler of the other; and he would, no doubt, if questioned as to her intellectual pre-eminence, most probably concede it. We all of us, of course, try to grow ashamed of this feeling as soon as we can; still there can be no question of its very extensive prevalence, even at the present time. A case which came before one of the magistrates during the week may be taken in point, as being sufficient to excite the very gravest apprehensions in regard to the difficulty that may await the friends of woman in the prejudices, not of coal-heavers only, but of the more influential sections of society. A butler was charged with beating a whole household of female servants. Cases of beating are, unfortunately, common enough in the courts, but there was something quite peculiar in this one, inasmuch as it was evidently a butler of a very bold and impudent character, by ingeniously exalting the light of his picture, to add to the sombreness of his shadow, and to beat the subordinates of his master, and to beat them out of their conceit. All butlers would probably take the same view of the female claim to a directing voice. They are a numerous and a powerful body. Their united opposition is to be looked for as a serious rock ahead by those in charge of the emancipation movements now in progress. It is by way of warning, therefore, that we have alluded to the case of this solitary representative of an important and influential class.

is what put her out of temper." "How long has she been in her situation?" asked the magistrate. "Twenty years." Mr. Mansfield was evidently busied in multiplying 20 by 365. He rejected the theory, and fined the butler £5. The butler refused to pay it, and was conducted to his cell.

Of course this is an extreme instance of the indomitable pride of sex; but extreme instances must be taken to define facts. Few people, indeed, are likely from their surroundings to define this pride so strongly as a butler, who is a footman plus a sultan—the perpetual object of envy of one sex and the adoration of the other. It is obvious that to an outsider nothing can seem more delightful than the position of one of these kings of the servants' hall, the object of a thousand delicate attentions on the part of an *entourage* of devoted women, waited on by the housemaid, sighed at by the cook, flattered with by the lady-servant, worshipped by the scullion. The only inconvenience incidental to such a position must be found at a time like this, when theorists would seek to teach women that it is their function to rule as well as to obey. A gentleman's household corrupted by these doctrines would find in a butler a very bitter foe, and would force him, in self-defence, to take measures in themselves harsh for restoring opinion to its proper tone. It was, no doubt, with this aim that the butler to whose case we have alluded gave his physical admonition to the ladies. They were getting "uppish," as he would say in his familiar way, in employing him to run on errands after a fiddler; and he beat them out of their conceit. All butlers would probably take the same view of the female claim to a directing voice. They are a numerous and a powerful body. Their united opposition is to be looked for as a serious rock ahead by those in charge of the emancipation movements now in progress. It is by way of warning, therefore, that we have alluded to the case of this solitary representative of an important and influential class.

UNDERGROUND LIFE.

(From the *Athenaeum*.)

Underground Life, or, Mines and Miners. By L. Simonin. Translated, adapted to the present state of British Mining, and edited by H. W. Bristow. (Chapman and Hall.)

This is a queer, a curious, and at the same time an interesting book. Mr. Bristow has not written his "Travels in the Mine"; it would never have occurred to M. Simonin to have written "La Vie Souterraine," yet one is romance and the other a reality. Our author, however, with the quickness of a Frenchman's fancy, saw in the subterranean labours in the underground dangers of miners, a parallel to the dangers of the sailor against "dangerous elements"; "for each is the soldier of the deep, against whom the powers of Nature wage at times their utmost fury."

M. Simonin throughout his book endeavours to maintain this parallel: "Nous suivrons l'ouvrage dans sa suite, et nous verrons que les dangers sont égale[s] à ceux que l'on rencontre dans la navigation; mais il est nécessaire de faire une comparaison entre les deux dangers, et de montrer que l'un est plus dangereux que l'autre." Great improvement is made in this translation. Much that is very bold and dramatic character has been removed; the associations seen to have been introduced by the author, with the quickness of a Frenchman's fancy, have been taken down, and much matter of considerable interest and conveying valuable information has been added. Therefore, "Underground Life," as we now have it, may become an important addition to our popular scientific literature.

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The coal-miner passes in his cage rapidly from the light of day to the darkness of the coal-bed, several hundred yards beneath the surface. Here he toils—often in a dark and confined place for hours, heating coal by the dim light of a small lantern, and carrying a mine lamp, a wick-gauge. His dangers are many, and from the moment the miner trusts himself on the descending cage they begin. A man a day is killed in the shafts of our collieries. The roof above him in his working place often treacherous, and nearly men are lost for every million of tons of coal raised in the country, by the fall of the stratum beneath which he labours. Then the coal itself is, sometimes continuously, often suddenly, pouring out its carbureted hydrogen gas, which, mixing with air, becomes the fire-damp; and with the sad casualties of fire-damp from its explosive qualities, which have been known to kill twenty-four persons at a time. Some workmen are lost in the mine, and others are maimed, and conveyed in an interesting manner, covered in soot, to the surface again, and thus impart some knowledge of our peculiarly national industry. In Mr. Bristow's translation of "La Vie Souterraine," with his emendations, we have such a book.

ourselves up." Some exhausted miners seemed to be nearly dying; their limbs failing them, in order to devour their bodies. All the lamps were extinguished for want of air; the weakest and most timid became delirious, complaining that somebody wanted to kill them by taking them without food or light. These impudent devoured something to eat, and weighed against God. They could not stand the candles, which they devoured. Some went crazy, as though we were drinking the blood of our

country.

—However, help from without came to the colliers.

At the end of five days, twenty-four miners were released, and once more saw the light of the sun.

This work was originally written from a French point of view; and the result was, that undue prominence was given to mining in France; which was placed by M. Simonin, although producing but 12,000,000 tons of coal annually, to the British Islands, producing 104,000,000 tons in each year. Mr. Bristow, who has done his work with considerable care, has, to a great extent, removed this objection. It would have been desirable, if it had been possible, to have given still more space to mining in the United Kingdom. This work has been to have nearly re-written by Mr. Bristow, and the character impressed upon it by M. Simonin.

As a narrative of the hardships of a miner's life, it is a series of stories, displaying in a graphic style the hardness, the daring, and the true heroism which is displayed by these miners, labouring in deep and dark recesses of the earth, the bottom of a mine of interest, Wirksworth, it is instructive too, for those who are fond of the modes of occurrence of mineral veins, and the geological conditions under which coal-seams are found; it deals with all the operations pursued for discovering the mineral, and for opening the vein that has been discovered. These descriptions are given by experienced miners, who are well acquainted with the tools employed by the miners, of the methods by which the miners ascend or descend, and of the arrangements adopted for bringing the valuable mineral to the surface.

"Underground Life" embraces not merely the mining of the European Continent and of America, but that of North and South America and of Australia.

In this translation a series of small but beautifully-coloured geological maps of each mining country, giving all the necessary mineral details with much colouring, have been introduced. For these we are indebted to Mr. Bristow, and they add greatly to the value of the book. The publisher has reproduced the series of chromo-lithographic drawings of minerals which adorned the French edition; these recommend themselves to attention from their correctness and beauty.

February, 1867 (*Athenaeum*, 2049), we noticed the French translation of this compilation, and stated our objections to the sensationalism adopted by M. Simonin. We then spoke of it as an attractive book, which would be read "for the passing interest it excites, and forgotten."

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which society has brought such pains and penalties as it has to use. But this, after all, is only removing the difficulty one step further back. Why have the social associations grown so comparatively inefficient? Why are average social pleasures so slight, and the deprivation of them so little felt? It must be that this world has grown so big; there is such ample room to exercise that man's widest choice of societies does not extend than among the widest among most primitive communities. A man must be a decent villain to be universally tabooed, and among other hand there are not many forms of economy which he can choose to play at in which he will fail to find playmates; and if he can't any just force of character, it will be difficult to make him do it. The social relationship confers upon him that that is not the rapid and monotonous pleasures of life, but far from exhaustive section, which casts itself over the world. Seen in this light, the complaint of the decay of the efficacy of the social penalty does not seem to much; it only implies that there is no longer anything like a single, uniform, and comprehensive social tribunal or other; only in our modern society these tribunals are vastly numerous—whether too numerous and too individualised for the perfect health of the body politic, very wonderful philosophers indeed can possibly decide.

FOREIGN ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS.—According to the new *Catholic Directory*, the Roman Catholic hierarchy, including archbishops and patriarchs, has received more or less immediately to the Pope. Of these, there are 132 archbishops and 637 bishops of what is called "the Latin Rite," and seven archbishops and sixty-three bishops of "the Oriental Rite." The latter includes Armenian, Coptic, Greek, Ruthenian, Syro-Malabar, Syro-Marcianite, Greek-Bulgarian, Syro-Palestinian prelates. The sees of bishops in *Petit's Indulgences* are given: 229; and the whole Christendom which acknowledges Rome as "the mother and mistress of all Churches" is divided into 12 patriarchates, 177 archdioceses, and 905 dioceses in every country. The Pope, however, from his position, has a habit of keeping many of these vacant for longer or shorter intervals, just as may suit the convenience, policy, or interest of "the Holy See." At present our patriarchate, nine archdioceses, and 100 bishoprics are returned "vacant," that is, their respective episcopal sees are unoccupied. The number of these is 200. The theoretic number of the "Sacred College" of Cardinals is well known to be 70; but at present there are 11 "vacant hats"; so that the actual number of Cardinals is only 59. Out of these six are "Cardinal Bishops," 45 are "Cardinal Priests," and eight are "Cardinal Deacons." The senior "Cardinal Priest" (Philip de Angelis) was born in the same year with the present Pope. The senior "Cardinal Deacon" (James Antonelli) was born in 1806. The youngest Cardinal is Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who became in November, 1828: he belongs to the St. P. Fabronian. It is further agreed that out of the Sacred College there shall be 11 Cardinals created by Pope Gregory XVI., and that the other 47 have been either created or reserved as yet by his present Holiness. Eighty-five members of the College have died during the Pontificate of Pio IX., and 11 others were raised to dignity by him. The collectively number of the Cardinals is divided, for practical purposes, into several lesser bodies, known as the "Sacred Congregations" of the Holy See. They are divided as follows:—1. "The Congregation of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition," otherwise called "The Holy Office." 2. "The Congregation of the Index." 3. "The Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs." 4. "The Congregation of Bishops and Regulars." 5. "The Congregation of the Council." 6. "The Congregation of the Residential Bishops." 7. "The Congregation of Ecclesiastical Immunity." 8. "The Congregation of the Propaganda." 9. "The Congregation of the Index." 10. "The Congregation of the Rites." 11. "The Congregation of the Sacraments." 12. "The Congregation of Indulgences and Sacred Relics." 13. "The Congregation of the Examination of Bishops." 14. "The Congregation of the Fabric of St. Peter's." 15. "The Congregation of the Lauranians." 16. "The Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs." 16. and 17. "The Congregation of Studies." Besides these, there are four "Special Commissions": 1. For the Revision of the Conciliar Councils." 2. "On the State of the Catholic Church throughout the world." 3. "On Affairs of the Oriental Rite." 3. "For Affairs of the Bishops of St. Paul." It will be seen, therefore, that of course their practices come up to the theory of their office, they have a place to do in the discharge of the duties which devolve on them as members of one or more of these "congregations," or, as we should call them, "committees," to which is intrusted the regulation of the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world. From the same authority we learn that there are "Apostolic Nunciatures" at the Courts of London, Paris, Madrid, Naples, and Vienna, and besides these representatives, the Holy See has other diplomatic representatives in several smaller capitals, under the names of "Chargés d'Affaires," and "In-
tendants."

A MISCHIEVOUS SERVANT GIRL.—A few days ago, a circumstance which has created a good deal of curiosity, and some alarm, in the neighbourhood, a place about three miles south from Dernierine. On Saturday last Mr. Stewart, the farmer, and his household were left in the sole charge of Ann Moore, the servant girl. When her master returned, the girl informed him that about mid-day four men, carrying firearms had forcibly entered the house, and that one of the men present had gun at her, and that she had shot him. She also stated that they had broken the windows, and had carried off a number of articles. They had also, she alleged, attempted to set fire to a haystack in the farm-yard. On that day the girl was left in charge of a child of Mr. Stewart's, Mrs. Stewart having gone home in the morning. The girl stated to her master that the men knocked over a dish of oil, and that they also dislodged the baby. A number of persons who were working in the field, however, on the day referred to, attracted to the farmhouse by the screams of the servant girl, to whom she narrated the circumstance. Mr. Stewart, as soon as he heard the story, hurriedly came to the authorities in Dernierine, and reported the case. Inspector Main, along with two constables, immediately proceeded to Hilleray. A number of men were sent for to examine the window which was smashed, and none could be observed; but it was noticed that the window had been broken from the inside, as the glass was lying outside. This naturally caused suspicion to fall upon the girl, but on being accused of having herself been the author of the mischief she denied the accusation. The leaf of a small rolled-up paper match, was found in the corn stalk, and the authorities, making an examination, discovered that the leaf had torn out of a book in the farm-house. The articles that had been taken away could not be found, although the house was searched, but on the Monday following all the remaining articles were found in the girl's sleeping apartment. The girl at first declared she was innocent, but afterwards confessed that she had herself been guilty of the whole affair.—*Dernierine Free.*

The American papers give the particulars of a singular railway accident which occurred recently. The eastern-bound train of the Sioux City Railroad was thrown off by a broken rail, near Farley, and the car, containing about thirty passengers, was precipitated into a forty-foot embankment. The growth of young timber checked the violence of the fall, or fatal loss of life would have ensued. So great was the force with which the cars were thrown down, that the rear platform of the car which precipitated was a wreck, and the scene within it beyond description. The car, however, was not entirely destroyed, and among each other in confusion. The stops were buried deep in the ground, and one was thrown upon it; another was so unfortunate as to have it rolled over him. As soon as the passengers and drivers of the train could hasten to the spot, the dead, expecting to find the dead and dying on every hand, were the only passengers who were found living. The car was, however, fired by the stove.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Hanover Brown Gilding, 15-3.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock. A handsome brown gilding, 5 years, thoroughly broken.

At the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.
Horses, Saddles, and Bridles.
GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions from Mr. Russell to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock. A handsome black gelding, 15-2. Bay ditto
Black mare, perfectly quiet, and will carry a lady.
All kinds of saddles and bridles.
The above are for absolute sale, the owner having no further use for them.

A Batch Wollongong Horses.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions from Mr. Russell to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock. 6 light harness and saddle horses.
They are in first-class condition, and a useful lot. Now on view at the Bazaar.

Saddles and Harness Horses.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock. 2 good saddle and harness horses, and 1 first-class lot.

Wollongong and other Horses.
Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. The above and other lots.

Regular sales, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and at Camperdown any afternoon.
Saddle and Harness Horses.

At the Bazaar, THIS DAY.
GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions from Mr. Russell to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. Two really bad saddle and harness horses.

First-class Saddle Mare.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions from Mr. Russell to sell by auction, at their Yards, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. A well-bred mare, thoroughly broken to saddle and side saddle.

Fat Sheep and Lambs.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. 41 very superior lambs. Doyle's Rye's 150 ditto sheep. Ryrie's 100 above ditto sheep. Dornelly's.

The above lambs have not been surpassed for quality in the Sydney market.

Superior Colts and broken-in Horses.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by W. J. MCNAUL to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sales Yards, on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock. 25 head of really superior broken and unbroken horses, including some very heavy draught stock and stylish hussars; also a first-class trotting horse, nearly white, and broken to saddle, side-saddle, single and double harness, and is a first-class tandem leader.

G. M. PITTS has received instructions from Mrs. Pringle to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 2nd April, at Pitt's Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock. The collection of the Curator is divided, for practical purposes, into several lots, the best known as the "Sacred Congregations" of the Holy See. They are divided as follows:—1. "The Congregation of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition," otherwise called "The Holy Office." 2. "The Congregation of the Index." 3. "The Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs." 4. "The Congregation of Bishops and Regulars." 5. "The Congregation of the Council." 6. "The Congregation of the Residential Bishops." 7. "The Congregation of Ecclesiastical Immunity." 8. "The Congregation of the Propaganda." 9. "The Congregation of the Index." 10. "The Congregation of the Rites." 11. "The Congregation of the Sacraments." 12. "The Congregation of the Examination of Bishops." 13. "The Congregation of the Fabric of St. Peter's." 14. "The Congregation of the Lauranians." 15. "The Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs." 16. and 17. "The Congregation of Studies." Besides these, there are four "Special Commissions": 1. For the Revision of the Conciliar Councils." 2. "On the State of the Catholic Church throughout the world." 3. "On Affairs of the Oriental Rite." 3. "For Affairs of the Bishops of St. Paul." It will be seen, therefore, that of course their practices come up to the theory of their office, they have a place to do in the discharge of the duties which devolve on them as members of one or more of these "congregations," or, as we should call them, "committees," to which is intrusted the regulation of the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world. From the same authority we learn that there are "Apostolic Nunciatures" at the Courts of London, Paris, Madrid, Naples, and Vienna, and besides these representatives, the Holy See has other diplomatic representatives in several smaller capitals, under the names of "Chargés d'Affaires," and "In-
tendants."

Humbley Hounds.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from James E. Criston, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush Yards, on MONDAY next, at 9 o'clock, 200 head of really prime fat weighty bullocks, in lots.

To Dairymen, Shippers, and Private Families.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by John Mooney, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at the Homebush Sale Yards, at 12 o'clock. 200 prime fat wethers, in lots per steamer from the Hunter.

Superior Calves and broken-in Horses.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by W. J. MCNAUL to sell by auction, at their Yards, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. 25 head of really superior broken and unbroken horses, including some very heavy draught stock and stylish hussars; also a first-class trotting horse, nearly white, and broken to saddle, side-saddle, single and double harness, and is a first-class tandem leader.

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MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Yards, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. 25 head of really prime fat weighty bullocks, in lots.

N.B.—Mrs. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock. Hay, straw, &c., dry.

CLARENCE VILLA, Bottom of Woolloomooloo-street.

Perfumery Sale.

At the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, 278, George-street, opposite Jamison-street, Household Furniture and Sundries.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street.

A large variety of useful furniture, &c.

Preliminary Notice.

BOOK AND FANCY DRAPERY.

At the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, 278, George-street, opposite Jamison-street, Household Furniture and Sundries.

N.B.—Gentlemen desirous of disposing of their libraries will please send them early to the Rooms to catalogue.

SATURDAY'S Regular Sale.

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FROM AND AFTER 6TH AUGUST,
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN,

STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS.							
	Distance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sydney	6.45	6.35	6.10	5.15	5.0	4.15	4.0	
Newtown	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.31	12.4	1.21	6	
Peterson	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.31	12.4	1.21	6	
Ashfield	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.30	12.6	1.21	6	
Burwood	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.30	12.6	1.21	6	
Douglas	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.30	12.6	1.21	6	
Hawthorn Creek	11	7.10	6.4	9.20	10.45	..	2.27	
Parramatta Jn.	7.10	..	6.4	9.20	10.45	..	2.24	
Arrival	7.24	..	9.39	10.64	..	2.38		
Parramatta Jn.	7.26	..	9.41	10.66	..	2.41		
Departure	7.26	..	9.41	10.66	..	2.41		
Parramatta	14	7.30	..	9.49	11.0	..	2.46	
Blacktown	21	7.58	..	10.7	..	..
South Creek	20	8.20	..	10.39	..	..
Penrith	34	8.50	..	10.39	..	..
Mount Victoria	76	11.45	..	..	..	..
Blacktown Dep.	21	..	10.7	..	..	..
Riverside	28	..	10.37	..	..	..
Malgrave	32	..	10.68	..	..	..
Windorah	34	..	11.9	..	..	..
Ridgeway	37	..	11.55	..	..	..
Fairfield	18	9.63	..	..	..	..
Liverpool	22	8.0	..	..	..	..
Campbelltown	34	10.38	..	..	..	..
Petersham	53	11.26	..	..	..	..
Mittagong	77	12.35	..	..	..	..
Bowral	80	12.55	..	..	..	..
Eastern Forest	86	..	1.10	..	..	..
Marulan	115	..	2.25	..	..	..
UP TRAINS.								
Marulan, Richmond, Mount Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PARRAMATTA, MOUNT VICTORIA, &c.								
WEEK-DAYS.								
Parramatta, Mount Victoria, &c.								
SUNDAY TRAINS.								
Parramatta, Marulan, & Intermediate Stations.								
STATIONS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Sydney	6.45	6.35	6.10	5.15	5.0	4.15	4.0	
Newtown	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.31	12.4	1.21	6	
Peterson	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.31	12.4	1.21	6	
Ashfield	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.30	12.6	1.21	6	
Burwood	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.30	12.6	1.21	6	
Douglas	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.30	12.6	1.21	6	
Hawthorn Creek	11	7.10	6.4	9.20	10.45	..	2.27	
Parramatta Jn.	7.10	..	6.4	9.20	10.45	..	2.24	
Arrival	7.24	..	9.39	10.64	..	2.38		
Parramatta Jn.	7.26	..	9.41	10.66	..	2.41		
Departure	7.26	..	9.41	10.66	..	2.41		
Parramatta	14	7.30	..	9.49	11.0	..	2.46	
Blacktown	21	7.58	..	10.7	..	..
South Creek	20	8.20	..	10.39	..	..
Penrith	34	8.50	..	10.39	..	..
Mittagong	77	12.35	..	..	..	..
Bowral	80	12.55	..	..	..	..
Eastern Forest	86	..	1.10	..	..	..
Marulan	115	..	2.25	..	..	..
MURRAY, RICHMOND, &c.								
WEEK-DAYS.								
Parramatta, Marulan, & Intermediate Stations.								
STATIONS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Sydney	6.45	6.35	6.10	5.15	5.0	4.15	4.0	
Newtown	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.31	12.4	1.21	6	
Peterson	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.30	12.6	1.21	6	
Ashfield	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.30	12.6	1.21	6	
Burwood	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.30	12.6	1.21	6	
Douglas	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.30	12.6	1.21	6	
Hawthorn Creek	11	7.10	6.4	9.20	10.45	..	2.27	
Parramatta Jn.	7.10	..	6.4	9.20	10.45	..	2.24	
Arrival	7.24	..	9.39	10.64	..	2.38		
Parramatta Jn.	7.26	..	9.41	10.66	..	2.41		
Departure	7.26	..	9.41	10.66	..	2.41		
Parramatta	14	7.30	..	9.49	11.0	..	2.46	
Blacktown	21	7.58	..	10.7	..	..
South Creek	20	8.20	..	10.39	..	..
Penrith	34	8.50	..	10.39	..	..
Mittagong	77	12.35	..	..	..	..
Bowral	80	12.55	..	..	..	..
Eastern Forest	86	..	1.10	..	..	..
Marulan	115	..	2.25	..	..	..
SUNDAY TRAINS.								
PARRAMATTA, MOUNT VICTORIA, &c.								
WEEK-DAYS.								
Parramatta, Marulan, & Intermediate Stations.								
STATIONS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Sydney	6.45	6.35	6.10	5.15	5.0	4.15	4.0	
Newtown	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.31	12.4	1.21	6	
Peterson	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.30	12.6	1.21	6	
Ashfield	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.30	12.6	1.21	6	
Burwood	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.30	12.6	1.21	6	
Douglas	7.0	6.50	4.1	10.30	12.6	1.21	6	
Hawthorn Creek	11	7.10	6.4	9.20	10.45	..	2.27	
Parramatta Jn.	7.10	..	6.4	9.20	10.45	..	2.24	
Arrival	7.24	..	9.39	10.64	..	2.38		
Parramatta Jn.	7.26	..	9.41	10.66	..	2.41		
Departure	7.26	..	9.41	10.66	..	2.41		
Parramatta	14	7.30	..	9.49	11.0	..	2.46	
Blacktown	21	7.58	..	10.7	..	..
South Creek	20	8.20	..	10.39	..	..
Penrith	34	8.50	..	10.39	..	..
Mittagong	77	12.35	..	..	..	..
Bowral	80	12.55	..	..	..	..
Eastern Forest	86	..	1.10	..	..	..
Marulan	115	..	2.25	..	..	..